Appendix 1: Studies examining the effects of hand hygiene interventions on infectious illness-related absenteeism in workplaces.

Author/s	Savolain-Kopra et al.	Stedman-Smith et al.	Uhari & Möttönen	Hübner et al.	Hammond et al.	Mott et al.	Van Camp & Ortega
Publication year	2012	2015	1999	2010	2000	2007	2007
Study location	Finland	USA	Finland	Germany	USA	USA	USA
Sample population	683 office employees; 6 corporations (21 clusters)	1688 office employees; 4 buildings (8 clusters)	273 workers in 20 day- care centres	129 public administrative employees	~6000 students across three states (including 246 teachers in one school district)	2728 military personnel in four battalions	117 military aviation personnel
Study type	Cluster RCT	Cluster RCT	Cluster RCT	Prospective/interventional	Prospective/interventional	Pre-post test	Pre-post test
Study duration	Nov 2008 – May 2010	Feb – Jun 2013 (flu season only)	Mar 1991 – May 1992	Mar 2005 – Apr 2006	Undisclosed school year	Pre1: Jan 2003 – Apr 2003 Pre2: Jan 2004 – Apr 2004 Post: Jan 2005 – Apr 2005 (flu seasons only)	Pre: Nov 2004 – Mar 2005 Post: Nov 2005 – Mar 2006 (flu seasons only)
Intervention (n)	PI: ABHS (257) SI: soap and water (202)	ABHS + media* (732)	IPC program including HH and environmental cleaning (147)	HH instruction with ABHS	HH instruction + ABHS (3075)	PI: ABHS, education, and reinforcement (778) SI: ABHS only (747)	ABHS availability + media + cough hygiene (56)
Control (n)	None (224)	Non ABHS-related media (956)	None (126)	None (65)	HH instruction only (3005)	None (1203)	Lower ABHS availability (61)
Absence outcome in intervention group	N.S. between PI and SI Significant increase in absence in SI group during and after pandemic (0.042)	21% lower (N.S.)	15% higher (p< 0.001)	Lower due to common cold $(OR = 0.5, p = 0.008)$ Lower due to fever $(OR = 0.57, p = 0.037)$ Lower due to cough $(OR = 0.84, p = 0.024)$	10.1% lower (N.S.)	N.S. between PI and SI 44% reduction in lost training time compared with control (p< 0.001)	63% fewer absent days post intervention (significance not reported)
Other outcomes in intervention group	6.7% lower overall infection incidence in SI (p= 0.04)	31% lower combined ARI-ILI/GI incidence (p= 0.037)	17% lower rhinitis (p< 0.001), 11% lower cough (p< 0.001), 50% lower conjunctivitis (p<0.001), 18% lower diarrhoea (p< 0.05), 20% lower vomiting (p< 0.05).	Lower common cold incidence (OR = 0.35, p= 0.003) Lower fever incidence (OR = 0.38, p= 0.035) Lower cough incidence (OR = 0.45, p= 0.02)	N/A	PI and SI: 40% lower respiratory illness (p< 0.001), 48% lower gastrointestinal illness (p< 0.02), and 31% fewer healthcare encounters (p< 0.001)	Lower overall incidence compared with control group (p< 0.001) (size of difference not specified) 1.5% lower overall incidence than previous year (p< 0.001)
Randomisation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Blinding	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Data collection method	Self-reported weekly	Self-reported monthly	Self-reported monthly	Self-reported monthly	Self-reported by school personnel	Official and self diagnoses tracked in database	Official diagnoses tracked in database
Intervention compliance measure method	Self-reported + checked by study nurse	Self-reported monthly	Checked fortnightly by study nurse	Self-reported at end of study	HS usage Checked minimum three times by study coordinator	Self-reported at start and end of study	HS usage
Limitations	The H1N1 pandemic stimulated a national hand hygiene campaign which possibly influenced results.	Limited duration		Only achieved 16% recruitment rate		Limited duration Incidence and absenteeism generally increased from previous years in all groups	Limited duration Significantly different cohort demographics

OR = Odds Ratio

PI = Primary Intervention SI = Secondary Intervention NS = Non-Significant ARI = Acute Respiratory Illness GI = Gastrointestinal Illness

*media = posters RCT = randomised controlled trial